

**DETAILED ACTION**

Claims **1, 5, 7** and **9** have been amended with claims **3, 6, 8** and **10** canceled.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
  
3. Claims **1, 4, 5, 7** and **9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nakai et al (WO 01/78317 A1)** in view of **Kredo et al (US 2004/0161095 A1)**.

Consider claims **1, 5, 7** and **9**, **Nakai et al** disclose a network segment *200/201* (*interpreted as Key Telephone System “KTS” Main Unit*) comprising means for: accommodating IP extension terminal units – an internal contents server *202* and an intranet *400* with another contents server *401* – that are able to route/switch (call or message) data with key telephone system terminal units – portable terminal *101* and computer *102* – in which both KTS terminal units are outside the LAN and being able to access the KTS main unit *200/201* and the IP extension terminal units (pg. 6 lines 26-29, pg. 7 lines 1-20; *abstract; fig. 1*). The network segment *200/201* comprises an authentication function *200a* with login means that requires outside KTS user units (e.g. *101, 102*) to input a predetermined ID *203d* and password *203c* to obtain access into the segment’s IP addresses *206a* (pg. 7 lines 21-25, pg. 8 lines 8-25; *fig. 2*). The outside KTS units receive terminal ID *203e* (in process of being registered and authenticated) and user information is being stored in database *203* (pg. 8 lines 26-29, pg. 9 lines 1-15; *fig. 6*). Communication between the (KTS) terminal units and the IP extension

terminal units can be accomplished by VoIP technology (pg. 1 lines 12-21, pg. 23 lines 15-19). **Nakai** et al further disclose database 203 contains information including an “internal” telephone directory so the IP extension terminal units (e.g. 202, 400, 401) can know whether each extension terminal units can communicate with one another or not (pg. 7 lines 21-25; fig. 8 item 7). As outside (KTS) user units (e.g. 101, 102) input a predetermined ID 203d and password 203c to obtain access into the segment’s IP addresses 206a (pg. 7 lines 21-25, pg. 8 lines 8-25; fig. 2), the outside (KTS) units receive terminal ID 203e (in process of being registered and authenticated inherently when the IP extension unit is ON) and user information (ID, password, etc.) is being stored in database 203 (pg. 8 lines 26-29, pg. 9 lines 1-15; fig. 6). Through the outside (KTS) user terminal (display/portal), a user logs-on as a menu 500 that leads to internal information as a URL webpage (pg. 11 lines 11-29, pg. 12 lines 1-9; figs. 6-9). While **Nakai** et al may not have specifically mentioned that the system is a Key Telephone system (KTS), the features of having multiple phones 101 (or computer 102) connecting to a private network segment 200/201 of a *central office* may be interpreted as a KTS for similar performance of internal accesses. Further, **Nakai** et al may not have particularly shown “not allowing the KTS terminal unit to access directory information in a database in the KTS system main unit.” **Kredo** et al disclose the concept of a caller 12 (e.g. KTS terminal unit) attempting to connect to subscriber 32 with the help of a directory in a server 60 and a translation server 40 (fig. 1). The translation server 40 takes a password from the caller 12 then the translation server 40 (not the caller 12 phone unit) accesses the directory server 60 for

information of the subscriber 32 without allowing the caller 12 accessing the directory 60; after password verification (permission granted), a voice recognition (e.g. second ID/password) is further taken then the directory data is sent to a switch 20, which is directly accessible by caller 12, and displayed on homepage 61 and to make call to subscriber 32 (paragraph 0017). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the KTS system main unit (or private network segment) and directory of **Nakai et al** to be modified into the translation server 40 and directory server 60 configuration of **Kredo et al** to protect data of the directory for security reasons.

Consider claim 4, and as applied to claim 1 above, **Nakai et al**, as modified by **Kredo et al**, disclose the network segment 200/201 comprises a telephone directory (fig. 8 item 7); a routing functionality 200c for sending, receiving and storing e-mails in cache (pg. 20 lines 14-19, pg. 21 lines 4-10, pg. 22 lines 14-20; fig. 5); and though **Nakai et al** did not explicitly mention the storing of voice message (**Nakai et al** instead mention the Voice Over Internet Protocol VoIP capability on pg. 1 lines 16-21 and pg. 23 lines 15-19), it would have been obvious to a person who has ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of a voice mail/storage system in order to give users another option to receive or record messages on top the traditional text e-mails.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nakai et al (WO 01/78317 A1)** in view of **Kredo et al (US 2004/0161095 A1)**, applied to claim 1, and in further view of **Tsukamoto (US 2007/0201653 A1)**.

Consider claim 2, as applied to claim 1, **Nakai et al**, as modified by **Kredo et al**, disclose in figure 2 a database 203 that stores a telephone directory list 203f and through communicating with database 204 and 206 to determine whether the connection is possible through TCP port and IP address identifications between the phones 101/102 and the external content server 400/401 (pg. 8 lines 19-25). Nakai et al further disclose as outside (KTS) user units (e.g. 101, 102) input a predetermined ID 203d and password 203c to obtain access into the segment's IP addresses 206a (pg. 7 lines 21-25, pg. 8 lines 8-25; fig. 2), the outside (KTS) units receive terminal ID 203e (in process of being registered and authenticated inherently when the IP extension unit is ON) and user information (ID, password, etc.) is being stored in database 203 (pg. 8 lines 26-29, pg. 9 lines 1-15; fig. 6). However, **Nakai et al**, as modified by **Kredo et al**, *may not have explicitly mentioned indicating the presence of each extension terminal units*. **Tsukamoto** teaches the concept of a flag indicating the presence or non-presence of the destination phone number (paragraphs 0050-51). It would have been obvious to apply the concept of indicating a telephone number presence as taught by **Tsukamoto** to indicating the presence of external units in the invention of **Nakai et al**, as modified by **Kredo et al**, for identifying registered users.

***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims **1, 5, 7 and 9** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, this action is made Final. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xavier Szewai Wong whose telephone number is 571-270-1780. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 am - 6:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on 571-272-3174. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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